THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9300. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11. 1781.

By Particular Desire,

At the THEATRE-ROYAL,

On MONDAY next, the 16th inst. will be performed, the Comedy of

THE RECRUITING OFFICER,

With the Musical Entertainment of

THE PADLOCK.

Places for the Boxes to be taken of Mr GIB, at the Office of the Theatre.

ST VINCENT'S AND DOMINICA.

THE Proprietors, Merchants, and others, interested in the islands of St Vincent's and Dominica, residing in Leith, beg leave to address the generous and compassionate public on behalf of the poor inhabitants of those islands, who are sufferers by the late dreadful and calamitous hurricane. They would have made this application sooner, but those islands being in possession of the French, they could not obtain any certain accounts of the losses and sufferings till very lately; and having an idea from the different advertisements which first appeared in the papers, that the charitable subscriptions and contributions of the public were intended for the West India sufferers in general, and not suspecting that their donations were to be divided between Barbadoes and Jamaica only, an application was made to the Committee (which at first was a committee appointed for the West India sufferers in general) by the gentlemen in St Vincent's and Dominica, and they were informed, that it was determined that the said Committee had not a power to admit the sufferers of St Vincent's and Dominica to partake of any part of the public contributions, which came to their hands; but apprehending the sufferers of the aforesaid two islands had also a claim to the benevolence of the public, were of opinion, that a separate application should be rather made for that purpose.

By the most authentic accounts received of the effects of the late dreadful hurricane, there are not above six sugar-works left wholly standing in the island of St Vincent's; that almost all the houses in Kingston (the capital), and of all other towns in the said island, are totally destroyed; and that many whites, as well as slaves, to the amount of between four and five hundred, perished in that dreadful catastrophe by the fall of the buildings. A great part of the live stock, and the manufactured produce, and the ground and other provisions, to a very large amount, were also totally destroyed.

And in the island of Dominica, the town of Roseau, in all its lower parts, inhabited by the English, is almost wholly destroyed; and from the general want of provisions, and other necessaries, many slaves have deserted their owners, and being formed into bands in the woods, and from thence making frequent incursions on the estates, committing violent outrages and depredations, not even abstaining from murders.

The loss sustained at the islands is of such magnitude, that it cannot be yet ascertained, and when the additional and peculiar distresses are considered, in their present situation under conquest, notwithstanding the humane and polite behaviour of the French commander, we tremble at the dreadful consequences of their calamity, the miserable sufferers being destitute of money, credit, and resources of all kinds, and standing exposed not only to famine, but likewise to the rigour of that unhealthy climate, consequently must sink under their misfortunes, unless some relief be administered to them by this country. As there is no reason to expect that the French, however generous on some occasions, will bestow any part of their benevolence on the British inhabitants of their new acquired possessions, while their old islands stand in need of the speediest relief; and, as they will naturally suppose that Britons, who are so distinguished for their generosity and humanity, will not suffer their own countrymen to perish for want of their assistance; the generosity of the public at large is therefore most earnestly requested for the distressed inhabitants of the islands of St Vincent's and Dominica, which are so unhappily and peculiarly circumstanced, that they cannot have any relief granted them by Parliament.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL MELVILL in the Chair.

All those humane persons, who are inclined to assist their countrymen in a distant and unhappy part of the globe, are desired to pay their contributions to either of the under-mentioned Gentlemen:

Sir William Forbes, Bart. James Hunter, Esq; and Company. } Bankers in Edinburgh.
Messrs Mansfield, Ramsay, and Company. }
Mr Robert Carrick, at the Ship Bank, Glasgow.
Mr Alexander Simpson, Cashier to the Bank of Aberdeen.

NOTICE

To all Shipmasters, Merchants, Shipbrokers, and others whom it may concern.

WHEREAS there are just now at Leith, and other ports in Scotland some foreign vessels detained by means of the present commotions among the belligerent powers, to which are engaged sundry Russian and Prussian mariners, for whom the commanders of these vessels are answerable to her Imperial Majesty of the Russias, and to his Majesty the King of Prussia, under very heavy penalties: And, as it is incompatible with the laws of nations, as well as repugnant to material justice, to seduce or decoy the subjects of foreign States, and the mariners of foreign vessels, from the allegiance which they owe to their Sovereigns, or their engagements to their Commanders:

These are therefore to certify to all persons whom it may concern, That whosoever shall seduce or attempt to seduce or decoy any Russians or Prussians into the service of any foreign States, merchants, or shipmasters, or from under the command of the shipmasters, by whom, or to whom they were engaged before they arrived in Scotland, they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law. And this public notice is given, that none may pretend ignorance; and if after this any one shall presume to violate the laws of justice and nations in regard to this matter, he must take the consequence on himself.

MONEY TO BE SUNK FOR ANNUITIES.

TO be SUNK for Annuities, several different SUMS OF MONEY, from Two Hundred to One Thousand Pounds Sterling.—For particulars, apply to John Gordon clerk to the signet. St Andrew's Square.

A SURGEON WANTED.

A PERSON who has practised as a Surgeon and Apothecary for upwards of twenty years in the town of Berwick upon Tweed, wants a PARTNER, for the space of five or seven years, upon such terms as shall be settled by the parties.—If no partnership shall take place, and if proper terms are offered, the Gentleman will resign his business, and an appointment of considerable value, in favour of a successor, who may, at Whitsunday next, enter to a well-furnished shop, and other conveniencies, in the town of Berwick.

Any person inclining to treat upon this business, may apply to Henry Johnston Wylie, at Mr William Cunningham's, writer to the signet, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

CHAISES and HORSES to be SOLD.

THERE is to be exposed to sale, by public roup, on Thursday the 19th current, within the house of Michael Muir, foot of Leith Shore, FOUR POST-CHAISES and POST-COACH, with EIGHT POST-HORSES, and complete Harness, being formerly the property of the deceased Alexander Anderson, brewer in Leith.

The sale to begin precisely at eleven o'clock forenoon.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Friday, April 6.*

This day, in the House of Commons, Lord *North*, before the House went into a Committee to consider further of a supply to be granted to his Majesty, moved for leave to bring in a bill for regulating the mode of collecting the tax on servants. It was in the recollection of the House, he said, that, on his opening the budget, he had proposed to offer to the consideration of the House certain improvements in the manner of collecting taxes already imposed, which might serve to prevent the imposition of others.

The tax on servants had been calculated to produce one hundred thousand pounds per annum, but in fact had never yielded more than half that sum. He presumed, this deficiency arose from some defect in the collection of this tax; and before any new tax should be laid, for the purpose of making up this deficiency, he thought it right that this should be fairly tried, and duly collected: for those persons who paid the tax might justly complain of unjust treatment, if they should be assessed in a new sum to answer for the deficiencies of the servants tax, before that tax had been raised on all who were bound by law to pay it.

The alteration his Lordship proposed to make in the mode of collecting the servants tax was, to take it out of the hands of the parochial assessors and Commissioners of the Land Tax, and to intrust it with the Excise Officers and Commissioners of Excise. The reason he gave for this arrangement was this: there are only three or four parochial assessors at most for every county. Hence there is a very great opportunity of escaping the tax; for the assessors can only have a very imperfect idea of the towns, villages, and families which it is their duty to assess; the task being greater than they can perform, even if they were prompt and zealous in the service. But there was a circumstance might naturally be supposed to slacken their diligence; the Commissioners of the Land Tax, under whom they acted, were not themselves like the Commissioners of Excise, liable to be called to an account before a superior board. Hence it was evident, there might arise a remissness, and a disposition to overlook many things by way of favour, which was very unfavourable to the revenue: but the Officers of Excise were a numerous body of men, acquainted with every town, village, and family in every country, responsible to the Commissioners of the Excise, who were themselves accountable to the Exchequer. It was this class of men that collected the coach tax, that tax which had proved so productive and efficient; and he proposed that the tax on servants should be collected precisely in the same manner with the tax on coaches.

He hoped, that gentlemen would not be alarmed at the word *Excisemen*: For, as it was a proviso in the act for raising a tax on coaches, that the Excisemen should not enter into the house or habitation of any person, so it would be provided in the act which he proposed, that the Excisemen should not enter houses in the collection of the tax on servants.

Another alteration his Lordship proposed in the mode of collecting this tax was, That whereas the servants tax for the last was paid in the current year, and twelve months after it was due, (an arrangement according to which there would be a whole year's tax due at the day of judgment) the tax should in future be paid in advance, by way of taking out a licence for keeping a certain number of servants for the ensuing or the current year.

It would occur to gentlemen, he said, that in this manner there ought to be a double tax for one year; the tax for this year being payable the next; and there being, at the same time, a necessity of taking out a licence for the year commencing from Lady-day beforehand, in order to obviate this objection, his Lordship proposed, that they who took out licences for keeping servants during the current year, should be absolved from the sum they owed for the bypast years.

His Lordship could not say, whether the tax on servants, thus collected, would produce the sum it was capable of producing or no. If it should not, he hinted that there would be a necessity of imposing a new one. He then read a motion to the effect above stated.

Sir *Edward Astley* rose, not to oppose the motion, but to suggest to the noble Lord certain improvements. He said there were many young clergymen in the country, curates, with, perhaps, only twenty pounds a-year, who were obliged to keep a house and a servant, which must occasion a very great deduction from their pittance. There were many others who would find this tax very heavy on them, and even ruinous: He, therefore, recommended, that working servants should be exempted from the tax, and a double tax laid on servants in livery. Sir Edward then said something about renewing a motion this year, which he had made, or of which he had given notice formerly, relative to Excise-officers entering private houses.

Mr *Byng* was happy, that the noble Lord for once endeavoured to avoid a new tax, by collecting fairly one already laid. His constituents, he said, had paid the tax on servants, therefore even beyond its intended rigour: But those parts that lay more remote from the capital, often found means of evading the taxes, on indulgence that seemed to be granted them, on account of their zeal and forwardness to agree to the imposition of taxes, that must naturally fall chiefly on London with its environs, and the counties adjacent thereto. But he declared he would not give his consent to any new tax, until those taxes that were already laid, should be equally levied in all parts of Great Britain.

Mr *T. Townsend* was not alarmed at the name of Excisemen in the bill, since it was not intended that Excisemen should enter the houses of the subjects. He, on the whole, approved of Lord North's measure with regard to the collection of the tax on servants, as reasonable and judicious. He remarked, however, that the noble Lord had already taken ground for laying some new tax, should that on servants, collected in the manner he proposed, prove not so efficient as he intended it should be. Here Mr Townsend dwelt on the inequality that was observable in the raising of the same taxes in different parts of the country; and also on Excise-officers entering private houses.

Sir *William Guise* recommended a tax on dogs, which, whether productive or no, would not be unpopular.

Lord North's motion respecting the collection of the tax on servants, as above stated, was then read by the Speaker, and agreed to unanimously.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, agreed to the bill allowing the mode of collecting the tax on servants, which was immediately reported, and then also agreed to.

The Speaker having resumed the Chair,

Lord *North* said, that he intended to make a motion to the Committee of Supply that was to sit on Monday next, respecting sheet almanacks. A duty of four-pence had been laid on book almanacks, and two-pence only on sheet almanacks; but Printers, in order to evade the four-pence duty, had been ingenious enough to contrive a method of doublings, and I know not what, to make a sheet almanack so large as to answer all the useful purposes of a book almanack.

He proposed to lay an additional duty of twopence on sheet almanacks, which, from a statement of the number of almanacks that had been printed for a series of years backwards, he calculated to amount to about two thousand and between five and six hundred pounds. This tax would produce but little indeed to Government, but it was a tax that would not be felt, almanacks being, of all other things, the least necessary for the purposes of life: it would do justice to the makers of book almanacks; and, he confessed, he had a third reason for this tax, which was, that five hundred pounds might be given out of its produce to each of the Universities, as a compensation for their loss of the monopoly of printing almanacks.

His Lordship then recapitulated the history of the plea between Mr Carnan, the bookseller, and the two Universities; a detail of which could not be very acceptable to your readers, and therefore I shall omit it. His Lordship said, that the Universities were liable to many incidental expences, and therefore stood in need of the sums he proposed to give them.

Mr *Byng* objected to the giving a shilling to the Universities out of the pockets of the people. He considered this scheme as a job, and of the same nature with those favours which the noble Lord so profusely bestowed, at the public expence, in order to strengthen and secure his own power.

The *Solicitor-General* mentioned the obligations to the learned body, the University of Cambridge, and talked of the obligations which they all, or most of them had to the Universities, for their education. But over and above these private conversations, there were arguments of a public nature, for bestowing on those famous seminaries of learning the sum proposed by the noble Lord near him. Whatever was subservient to the interests of literature, was, in his opinion, an object not unimportant to the nation.

There were many learned books, which were printed at the University presses, which could not be well intrusted to any others: and for such laudable purposes, they had extended each the five hundred pounds per annum, that was allowed them by the Company of Stationer's hall, as an equivalent for their share in the monopoly of the printing of almanacks.

Several other members spoke on the subject, after which it was resolved to refer the matter to the Committee of supply on Monday next.

The bill for allowing the importation of certain goods from Portugal in neutral bottoms, was presented this day to the House of Commons, and read a first time.

The Indemnity bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday next.

The Committee on the Paper Duty bill, was, upon motion, further put off till Monday next.

A motion was made, for leave to bring in a bill for further securing to Greenwich Hospital unclaimed shares of prizes; and the same was, upon the question put, ordered.

From the London Papers, April 6.

Constantinople, March 1. The young Prince Mehemet, eldest son of the Grand Signor, died in the night of the 18th of February, of the measles, with which he had been attacked a few days before. His corpse was attended next morning by the principal officers of the Court, and deposited in the tomb that the Grand Signor caused to be built for himself near the gate Balik Barar, and which was just finished. The late Prince Mehemet was born in 1776.

Petersburgh, March 6. Lieutenant Tinne, sent by their High Mightinesses to bring hither their ratification of the Treaty of Armed Neutrality, arrived here last Saturday. Yesterday the Empress signed the ratification, and this evening the Amdassadors Extraordinary of the States General here made an exchange of these ratifications with the usual formalities, and the same will be dispatched to the Hague this week.

Petersburgh, March 9. A company of merchants settled at Kola, have formed a project to fit out some ships for the whale fishery; on the coast of Greenland; and, it is said, they have already obtained a grant for that purpose.

Stockholm, March 9. It is reported that the Court of Berlin has requested the protection of the Swedish flag, for the security of its trading subjects; it is also said, that the same request has been made to the Courts of Copenhagen and Russia.

The Court of Denmark has given notice to our Ministry, as well as to the foreign Ministers at that Court, that the King had ordered his Charge d' Affairs at Petersburgh to sign the acceptation of the Treaty of Armed Neutrality, as soon as the ratification of the States General should arrive, and to exchange the said act with the Ambassadors of their High Mightinesses. The King our Sovereign was very satisfied with that notification, and as his Majesty had already authorised Baron Nolken, his Minister at the Court of Russia, to do the same, it is not doubted but that affair is now perfectly settled.

Vienna, March 20. Many people here are of opinion, that the war by sea is drawing to an end; the coming and going of couriers are so frequent that they give credit to that opinion; there is nothing more wanting, they say, to that peace so wished for, but certain formalities to accomplish that glorious work.

Frankfort on the Maine, March 28. Four English officers, who are said to be the same that on their journey to the East Indies were plundered in the Levant, and forced to return to Europe, are lately arrived here, and are preparing to set out on their return to their own country.

The recruits of Hanau, who were to have followed those of Anspach last week, are not yet gone. The reason of that delay is not known.

Paris, March 29. Last Monday, the 26th inst. the courier extraordinary from Brest, who had been long and impatiently expected, arrived in the morning, with the news of the departure of the fleet commanded by M. de Grasse, consisting of 26 ships of the line, four frigates, two corvettes, and two cutters. The convoy of merchant ships and tramports together make about 250 sail: They take only 6000 land forces with them.

The squadron for the Indies, under the orders of M. de Suffren, consists of five sail of the line. Two others of the fleet will hoist for Rhode Island. The succours sent to M. de Rochambaud will be only 800 men.

Utrecht, March 29. A letter is arrived from Count Byland, with an account of the taking of St Eustatia, and his vessel the Mars, in which he says, "when Admiral Rodney appeared with his fleet, on the 3d of February, before that island, he (Count Byland) sent his boat, with his first Lieutenant, to compliment the Admiral, and offer him any thing he might want; but when he found his boat stopt, he thought how matters were; and, in consequence, fired upon a boat full of English sailors that was rowing about the Bay, under Dutch colours; that about two in the afternoon, an English Captain came on board his ship, and summoned him to surrender it in the name of the King of England; and upon his answering that he must see some hostile proceedings first, three English ships of the line fired upon him, he then struck, after firing both his broadsides; that no lives were lost, as all the shot went among his rigging. The letter concludes with saying, that the behaviour of the English Admiral, and his officers, to the Count, the officers, and crew, was most amiable, and deserves their acknowledgments." In a postscript to the above letter, mention is made of the taking of the Mars, a Dutch man of war, with 13 sail of merchantmen, which had sailed from St Eustatia the 2d of February, and that Rear-Admiral Graaf was killed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *April 6.*

Falmouth, 31ſt. Laſt night, the wind blowing a mere hurricane at E. and E. S. E. the Ducheſs de Chartres French Eaſt-India packet, taken and brought in by the Phœnix privateer, parted her cables and drove on ſhore, and it is feared will be loſt; one Frenchman was drowned in attempting to get on ſhore. Alſo drove on ſhore the Black Prince, a French privateer, brought in by the Lively and Cruizer ſloops of war, and in a ſhort time went to pieces; the crew ſaved.

Portſmouth, 4. The Belle Poule frigate, and Hornet ſloop of war, are gone out of harbour to Spithead. Captain Caldwell is appointed to the Agamemnon of 64 guns; Captain Parry to the Hannibal, and Captain Clayton to the Centurion, of 50 guns each.

The St David, Price, from Newfoundland, arrived at St Euſtatia, has taken and ſent into Antigua a Spaniſh ſhip of 22 guns and 83 men, bound from Malaga to the Havannah, laden with wine, brandy, &c.

Elſinore, March 20. On the 18th inſtant, came into the Roads and remain, the Prince Charles, Captain Piel, from Copenhagen for the Eaſt Indies. A Swediſh galliot from Hull, laden with ale, is ſtranded at Weſterwig, on the coaſt of Jutland; ſhe went on ſhore the 16th inſt. and it is ſuppoſed the maſter's name is Gottlieb Timm.

The Draper, Finley, from London to Newry, is loſt off Dungeneſs.

The La Liberte, a French privateer of 16 guns, is ſent into Plymouth by his Majeſty's ſhip Creſcent.

Captain Lawſon, of the Spes Fides, arrived in the river from Norway; on the 28th ult. in lat. 56. 40. long. 6. 30. ſpoke the Aurora privateer of London, Captain Blackmore, all well.

The Active, Jolliff, from Leghorn to Gibraltar, was taken the 7th of March by two men of war, and carried into Malaga.

The Catharina, a Dutch Weſt-Indiaman, laſt from Falmouth, prize to the Enterprize of London, is arrived at Plymouth.

From the London Papers, April 7.

Berlin, March 20. It is reported here, that the Emperor purpoſes ſending a corps of 40,000 men to the Rhine; alſo it is alſo ſaid, that the alliance between the Emperor and England is concluded upon.

Hague, March 29. We are informed, that the courier, which their High Mightineſſes diſpatched the 23d inſtant to Peterſburgh, carried the anſwer of the States-General to the memorial of Prince de Gallitzin. This anſwer is, in ſubſtance, "That the Republic deſires nothing more than a peace on reaſonable terms, and ſuch as will not be prejudicial to its honour and dignity; that their High Mightineſſes are ready to enter on a negociation with Prince de Gallitzin, as ſoon as they ſhall be informed that Great Britain is inclinable thereto; but their High Mightineſſes mean not to depart from the ſyſtem of Armed Neutrality and free navigation, as propoſed on the 20th of February, 1780, by her Imperial Majeſty and the other neutral Powers; but that they will ſteadfaſtly perſiſt in it, flattering themſelves that her Imperial Majeſty's greatneſs of ſoul will not ſuffer that ſyſtem of neutrality to be affected, in caſe the negociation, contrary to all hopes, ſhould not be attended with the deſired ſucceſs; and, in that caſe, that her Imperial Majeſty, in conjunction with the other Confederates, will let the Republic enjoy the real effects of their engagements."

LONDON.

The great riſk and immenſe expence our enemies incur to procure naval ſtores, are abundant proofs of the great neceſſity to which France and Spain are driven for theſe articles. Dutch letters of marque of great burthen, heavily armed, and well manned, are only to be obtained with difficulty, and at very great expence; and the capture of three ſuch in three days, ſhews with what earneſt zeal the Dutch are preſſed to run ſuch riſks for the aid of the Breſt and Cadiz fleets; while, at the ſame time, it muſt be matter of great ſatisfaction to every true friend of this country, to underſtand, that ſince the 20th of December we have captured naval ſtores to ſerve the navy of Great Britain a whole year.

From the beſt collected accounts of the ſituation of Admiral Darby's fleet and that of the enemy, it was the general opinion on 'Change to-day, that we may hourly expect to hear of a naval engagement.

A correſpondent has received advices from Spain, which inform him, that no other ſquadron of the Spaniſh navy, than that under the command of Don Gaſton, has been out on a cruize; that they were ſtationed between the Capes Spartel, St Vincent's, and Finiſterre, and met with a ſtorm, which diſabled ſeveral of them, particularly the flag ſhip, ſo that they were obliged to return to Cadiz.

Their Majeſties have received letters from his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, dated the 30th ult. in the Iriſh Channel, as have ſeveral of the young Nobility, who had the honour of being intimates with his Highneſs; and we have the pleaſure to inform the public that his Highneſs is in perfect health.

All the ſhips in Admiral Darby's fleet, when they ſailed from Spithead, had on board proviſions, ſtores, &c. for ſix months; ſo that there is no fear of their being in want, even though they ſhould be detained at ſea longer than was expected.

Four regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment are coming over to do duty in England, in the room of thoſe under orders for foreign ſervice.

Lord Seaforth's Highlanders, who are now doing duty at the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, are under orders to embark immediately for the Eaſt-Indies, and are to be relieved by the 18th (or Royal Iriſh) regiment of foot.

It is now ſaid that even before the accounts of our ſucceſs againſt the Dutch in the Weſt-Indies, the Miniſtry, notwithſtanding their ſeeming acquieſcence to the report lately propagated of an approaching pacification, had no ſerious thoughts on the ſubject, as their anſwer but a few days ago to the Miniſter of Ruſſia was, "That his Britannic Majeſty could not in honour liſten now to any overtures on the part of Holland ſeparately, unleſs the States General conſented, as a preliminary, to furniſh, within three months, the land forces ſtipulated by former treaties for the aſſiſtance of Great Britain."

Yeſterday's Dutch mail brought advice, that the merchantmen who had property to a conſiderable amount in the iſland of St Euſtatius, had appointed Deputies to come over to the Court of Great Britain, to petition his Majeſty to reſtore ſo much of what had been ſeized by his Commanders, on their ſurpriſing the iſland, as was private property, in like manner as Deputies were ſent over from Great Britain, to addreſs the French King, in conſequence of the edicts iſſued by Count d'Eſtaign on the capture of the iſland of Grenada, two years ſince.

His Majeſty is ſaid to have revoked his declaration in giving up his ſhare of the effects taken at St Euſtatia; but upon what grounds we have not been informed.

An evening paper ſays, that advice was yeſterday received, that fourteen ſail of Dutch ſhips of war have ſailed from the Texel, and are gone to join the French fleet in Breſt harbour.

Letters from Amſterdam poſitively aſſert, that ſince the rupture between England and Holland, the French are endeavouring to bring the Dutch into a general confederacy to proſecute the war againſt Great Britain; but that the States do not at preſent ſeem inclined to ſuch a ſtep, depending more for their ſecurity on their allies the Neutral Powers, than on a junction with the Houſe of Bourbon.

On Wedneſday the 27th of March, at ten o'clock in the morning, the French fleet, under the command of the Comptes de Graſſe and Bougainville, and Monſ. Marin, ſailed from Breſt. This fleet conſiſted of twenty-ſix ſail of the line, eight frigates, three hundred merchant ſhips and tranſports, having fifteen thouſand ſoldiers on board. The deſtination of this fleet is not poſitively known, although the French accounts ſay, that twenty-one line of battle ſhips, with five thouſand troops, were to ſail for the Weſt-Indies, and that the remaining five, commanded by Monſ. Barres, with ten thouſand ſoldiers, were bound for Rhode-Iſland. Whether this be the fact or not, moſt certain it is, that a large train of artillery, with a number of experienced engineers, are embarked in the tranſports deſtined for America.

Four expreſſes have been diſpatched to Admiral Rodney within ten days. The purport of thoſe expreſſes related to the ſailing and ſuppoſed deſtination of the Breſt fleet.

The laſt expreſs to Admiral Rodney was ſent off on Thurſday evening.

This morning advice was received by a cutter arrived at Plymouth, that the Breſt fleet was ſeen off Breſt harbour on Monday laſt.

The Anna Thereſa packet, for New-York, and the Antelope for Jamaica, which ſailed from Falmouth the 15th of March, were intercepted by two French privateers, 20 leagues to the weſtward of Scilly; and after a chaſe of ſix hours, the former was unfortunately taken. The mail was thrown overboard, but not ſinking immediately, was afterwards taken up by three French ſailors in the boat. The Jamaica packet eſcaped by ſwift ſailing.

The Mullet Hall, Captain Izatt, for Jamaica, which ſailed from Portſmouth the 15th of March, in order to join the Weſt India fleet, was taken two days after by a French privateer of 36 guns, and carried into St Maloes. She was an exceeding valuable ſhip, and very deeply laden. The privateer that took her, was one of thoſe that ſailed from Concale Bay the 14th of laſt month, in company with ten others of equal force.

The Bombay Caſtle, of 74 guns, now building at Blackwall, is on an entire new model; the Carnatic and Ganges, the other two ſhips voted by the Eaſt India Company, are on the models of the Courageux and Berwick.

The tranſports which are going to America with the troops from Germany, to recruit the regiments of auxiliaries there, in the ſervice of Great Britain, are to go north about for their great ſecurity, and will be convoyed from the port where they are embarked to the north of Ireland by a ſtrong naval force.

Letters received in Paris from Cadiz, of a later date than the above, ſays, "Don Cordova intends to ſail upon the 22d, if the wind permits, leaving the crippled ſhips behind him, (five in number) whereby the fleet will be reduced to 26 ſail of the line. The occaſion of his going to ſea is not to meet the Engliſh, but to refreſhen and exerciſe the crews. They will not remain out above four days."

Yeſterday private diſpatches were received from Paris, by which we learn, that M. de Vaudreuil is at ſea with four ſail of the line, upon a cruize to the weſtward; ſome ſay he is gone to Brazil, to convoy home the rich Bengal Dutch ſhips which the Engliſh privateers have chaced in, and blocked up there.

Letters from Madrid adviſe, that Don Barcello had retired with his ſmall ſquadron from before Gibraltar on the 18th of February.

The Spaniſh fleet is cruiſing on the coaſts of Portugal. It conſiſts of 30 ſhips of the line, among which are three three-deckers; one of 94 guns, eleven of 80, thirteen of 74, two of 64, and ſeveral others of leſs force.

A dreadful fire happened at St Omer's, in France, upon the 18th ult. about two in the morning, which continued burning with great violence till near nine, in which time ſeveral capital houſes, ſtores, hotels, bagnios, &c. were reduced to ruins, and many lives loſt. The damages are incredibly great.

The new Scrip is fallen four and a half per cent. within the laſt three days.

Yeſterday an eminent Banking Houſe in Lombard-ſtreet ſtopped payment.

An additional Eſtabliſhment is in contemplation to take place in the Prince of Wales's houſehold; the firſt great officer named for thoſe already appointed, is a Maſter of the horſe to his Royal Highneſs, and we hear that honour is already conferred on the Earl of Cheſterfield.

It is determined that the Prince of Wales ſhall this ſummer make the tour he has long had an inclination for, through a part of England, on viſits to the houſes of certain noblemen.

The ball at the Queen's Palace on Thurſday evening, was by far a more ſplendid one than that which preceded it. The company were all aſſembled in the grand ſaloon, by half after eight o'clock, when they partook of tea, coffee, &c. A little while after nine the country dances began. Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales and Princeſs Royal ſtood the firſt couple; Duke Hamilton danced with the ſecond Princeſs, Prince Edw. with the third. Lady Auguſta Campbell, Ladies Warwick, P. Burrell, the Hon. Miſs Conways, &c. &c. &c. the Dukes of Dorſet and Gordon, and the Lords Warwick, Aleſford, and Galloway, were of the dancing party.—The Dukes of Montague, Buccleugh, and Argyll; Lords Hertford, Ayleſbury, Waldgrave, Oxford, and Southampton; the Ducheſs of Argyll, Ladies Bute, Hertford, &c. were preſent, but did not dance. Country-dances and cotillions continued till one o'clock yeſterday morning, when their Majeſties and Princeſſes, with Prince Edward, retired to a ſeparate apartment to ſupper. The Prince of Wales, with the dancers of both ſexes, ſupped in another apartment, where upwards of an hundred covers were ſerved up in a moſt ſumptuous manner. About half after two the Prince's party, who had regaled themſelves with great convivality, returned into the Ball-rooms, and renewed their country dances till paſt five. Neither their Majeſties nor the Princeſſes made their appearance after ſupper.

Lord Mansfield is ſo well recovered, as to be able to take the air in his carriage.

On Thurſday next both Houſes of Parliament will adjourn till after the Eaſter holidays.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the letter printed in all the papers, as a letter written from Warwick gaol, by Captain Donellan to his wife, and dated April 1, is an abſolute forgery, calculated to calumniate perſons perfectly innocent.

It is now publicly reported all about the county of Warwick and univerſally believed, that Captain Donellan, during his reſidence at Lawford Hall, employed various ſtratagems to deſtroy the life of Sir Theodoſius Boughton. It is even ſuppoſed that he adminiſtered ſeveral times ſlow poiſon in his drink, which, however, could never entirely conquer the ſtrength of his conſtitution. But the moſt flagrant inſtance of his villainy is, that once walking out into the fields together, the Captain ſpied a neſt at the top of a very high tree, upon a branch which happened to extend over a river. Upon which he offered a bet that Sir Theodoſius would not be able to fetch the neſt down. The young man, who had not much prudence about him, accepted the propoſal; but while he was going to try the experiment, Donellan, under ſome ſpecious pretence, deſired him to put it off till next day; and late in the evening, going alone upon the ſpot, he ſawed the branch half through on which Sir Theodoſius, on mounting the tree, would be obliged to reſt his foot. The next morning he ſolicited Sir Theodoſius to fulfil his engagement, when the branch giving way, he fell into the river; inſtead of giving him preſent help, Donellan ran to Lawford Hall for aſſiſtance. Fortunately a miller paſſing that way, plunged immediately into the water, and dragged him out.

The late Captain Donnellan, when Maſter of the Ceremonies at the Pantheon, once prevented a duel in the following manner: The object of the approaching combat was a *Lady*, who had been in the rooms from a very early hour. —— "Pray, Gentlemen, ſaid the Captain, what Lady is this you are to fight for?" The anſwer was, "ſuch a lady in a maſk." "Why then, Gentlemen, added the Captain, let me adviſe you to fight in *maſks*, if you have any regard for your reputations; for, by G——, you are going to fight for one of the arranteſt whores that comes to the Pantheon."—The Gentlemen immediately ſhook hands, and became good friends again.

It is ſaid, and ſuppoſed to be very probable, that his Majeſty's leave will be given to Mrs Donellan, and her children, to take the name of *Boughton*.

Saturday laſt, came on before Baron Perryn and a Special Jury at Taunton Aſſizes, a cauſe wherein Thomas Throgmorton, Eſq; was plaintiff, and Walter Wiltſhire, Eſq; and others were defendants. The action was brought to recover 3089 l. 17 s. 10 d. one halfpenny for damage done to the Roman Catholic Chapel in Bath, and buildings adjacent, on the 9th of June laſt, by a lawleſs mob; when, after a hearing of ſix hours, the Jury gave the full damages. Another cauſe was tried againſt the ſame defendants, to recover 683 l. for furniture, &c. deſtroyed; when, after a ſhort hearing, a verdict was given for 650 l.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, March 12.

"New levies are raiſing here, as well as in the principalities of Heſſe and Oſnaburgh. The men engage very cheerfully; 20,000 troops it is thought will be ſent from Germany this year for the ſervice of Great Britain."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 30.

"It was reported a few days ago that the opinion of the Court of Holland, touching the city of Amſterdam, relative to the papers found upon Mr Laurens, would be publiſhed this week; but we now hear that it is not likely to appear very ſoon, as, upon the requeſt of the city of Amſterdam, the States of Holland have deſired the States-General would poſtpone the ſaid publication, as being totally unneceſſary, the Republic being at war with great Britain.

"The day before yeſterday the States of Holland reſumed their deliberations, and the trade are very impatient to know, whether they will, during their preſent ſeſſions, prohibit the importation of Engliſh manufactures into this country. Some imagine they will not, for many reaſons, and particularly, becauſe it will render an accommodation more difficult.

"The city of Amſterdam has not yet recovered from the conſternation it was thrown into by the taking of St Euſtatia, the news of which cauſed a ſort of riot there, which was however put a ſtop to in its riſe. It is nevertheleſs apprehended, that, ſhould theſe provinces ſuſtain any further conſiderable loſſes, there might ariſe ſome diſturbances of an alarming nature.

"It is ſaid the Prince Stadtholder was ſo much affected with the account of the taking of St Euſtatia, that he was much indiſpoſed for ſome days.

"We are very curious to know whether the Dutch fleet did put to ſea the day before yeſterday, as it was ſaid they would, but we have our doubts about it.

"Three reports are current here, neither of which are much credited; one is, that the iſland of St Euſtatia is retaken by the French; the ſecond is, that Curacoa is in the hands of the Engliſh; and the third, that they have taken the Manillas."

PRICE of STOCKS, April 7.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. —	Ditto New Ann. 57½.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut, 72¾ a 73 ex div.	Ditto 1751, —
	India Stock, ſhut.
3½ per cent. 1758, —	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 58⅛ a ¼.	India Bonds, —
3 per cent. red. —	Navy Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Lot. Tic. 13 l. 7 s. 6 d. a 8 s.
Long Ann. 17 1-16th a ¼.	3 per cent. Scrip. 58¾ a 59.
Ann. 1777, ſhut.	4 per cent. Scrip. 75½ a ¾.
Ditto 1778, —	Omnium, 8¼.
South Sea Stock, —	Exch. Bills, par.

WIND at DEAL,
April 3. N. E. 4. E. N. E. 5. S. E. 6. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 7.

"Various conjectures are formed reſpecting the deſtination of the grand fleet of France, which certainly ſailed from Breſt on the 27th of laſt month. By accounts which Lord North admits Government have received, that armament conſiſts of 26 ſail of the line, 8 frigates, 300 merchant ſhips and tranſports with 15,000 troops on board, under the command of the Comptes de Graſſe and Bougainville, and Monſieur Marin. The accounts given of the objects of this expedition, are extremely various. Some, who pretend to be in the ſecret, report, that it is intended for the Weſt Indies; while others, with equal confidence, ſay, that it is bound for America. The fact, however, is, that no one here knows its real deſtination, which is not to be wondered at, when it is conſidered, that the French commander himſelf is utterly in the dark about it, till he arrives within a certain latitude.

"While this uncertainty prevails, it may not be amiſs, perhaps, to ſatisfy your numerous readers ſo far, as to inform them what our Miniſters themſelves believe to be the real ſtate of the caſe.

"It is agreed, on all hands, that 5 of the men of war, with 1500 ſoldiers, are bound for the Eaſt Indies, with orders to make the beſt of their way to the Cape of Good Hope, in order to defeat the attempts of Governor Johnſtone in that part of the world. When that is done, they are to proceed to th

Mauritius, where the French have at this time 9 sail of the line, and a 50 gun ship. When the whole force is collected together, a general attack, it is said, is to be made upon the settlements of the East India Company.

"The remainder of the Brest fleet, 21 sail of the line, with 13,500 troops, commanded by Compte de Grasse, are said to be on their way to South Carolina. Some, indeed, rather think that they are destined for New York; but the former supposition is strongly insisted upon by those who have the first reputation for information of that kind.

"The Governor of Jamaica is recalled, and Mr Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor, is appointed Governor in his stead.

"Notwithstanding the advanced state of the season, the Parliament have yet a great deal of business to transact. In the Lords, the question respecting the allowing clergy land in lieu of tithes, and the hearing the claims to the hereditary Lord Chamberlainship of Great Britain, will take up much time; while, in the Commons, there are, amongst a variety of other matters, the petitions of the associated counties, the prolonging the charter of the East India Company, the extraordinaries of the army, the state of the navy, &c. &c. yet to be gone into."

Extract of a letter from London, April 6.

"This day, the Lord Advocate replied, on the part of Dr Johnston; after which the Chancellor made a long speech, and went through the whole cause. He held the proof upon importation, for home consumpt, in favour of the Kirk Session, to be clear, convincing, and irrefragable. But, so far as respected exportation, he was of a different opinion. He thought the decree 1708 was conclusive upon this point, especially as the Kirk Session had not brought it to a decision upon the reclaiming petition, after they had found the proof in the cause 1665. Their Lordships then pronounced the following judgment:—"That the interlocutors of the 23d of July, 29th of November, and 10th of December 1777, complained of, be, and the same "are hereby reversed. And, it is further ordered and adjudged, that "the interlocutors 18th November, and 5th December 1780, (*with "certain variations*) be affirmed."

"The interlocutors thus affirmed by the above judgment, making the variations, stand thus:

"Having advised the proof adduced, and informations *hinc inde*, the "Lords find, that the pursuers, the Minister and Kirk Session of "North Leith, and their tacksmen, are not entitled to draw from "the defenders any teind of any fish which shall be imported by them, "into the port of Leith, *for exportation*, and afterwards *exported*."

"The clause in the interlocutors, reversed by the House of Peers, and which immediately follows the above, runs in these words:—"Neither are they entitled to draw from them any teind of any fish "which, from a certificate of the Minister of the parish where they were "catched, or other titular having right to draw the teind thereof, "shall appear to have paid teind elsewhere."

"As soon as the Counsel had withdrawn from the bar, in the appeal at the instance of Dr Johnston, and the more private business of the day had been transacted, the *President of the Court*. rose for the purpose of troubling their Lordships on the subject they had been summoned upon, namely, the expediency of granting land to the clergy instead of tithes. The noble Lord said, he should, for the present, only move, that their Lordships should, on Wednesday next, go into a Committee to take into consideration the expediency of allowing the clergy land instead of tithes, or some other compensation in lieu of it. When their Lordships were in Committee, he should trouble them with three propositions; the first would be, that inclosures of forests, commons, wastes, and open fields, were beneficial in all cases whatever, and tended to promote cultivation and agriculture. His second motion would be, that the giving an adequate proportion of land in lieu of tithes, would be advantageous to the clergy, and conducive to the peace and quiet of the inhabitants. The third proposition he should make, would be to move for a bill to secure the land that might be given from time to time in lieu of tithes, in behalf of the successor. His Lordship having stated thus much, said, that, if their Lordships went into a Committee, he should not move, that their resolution be reported the next day, but after the holidays; and that the final consideration of the business might be postponed till next Session of Parliament.

"The Bishop of *Landaff* opposed the whole of the propositions, and submitted it to the noble Lord, whether it was not, at any rate, too late in the season to bring on a question of such magnitude and importance; and whether it could ever be assented to, that inclosures could be beneficial in all cases whatsoever.

"The Lord *Chancellor* quitted the woolsack, and also thought the matter had better have been deferred till a more distant day. The learned Lord entered very warmly and spiritedly into the business, and said, though he might not oppose giving land in lieu of tithes in some particular cases, he could never be brought to admit of it as a general principle, or established law.

"The Lord *President* spoke in reply, and said, as he did not wish to press the question on the House the present session, he had no objection to withdraw it, and the question was accordingly withdrawn.

"The flax-seed bill, the Henley road bill, the Dartford road bill, and the Stretford Bridge road bill, was presented, and read a first time.

"The House then adjourned."

The Liberty privateer, of Leith, Captain Thomas Edie, was well at North Faro on the 26th of March last.

Monday, arrived at Greenock, the Ruby, Ranken, in thirty days from New York. She brings news-papers so late as the 6th of last month. Gaines's New York Gazette of that date contains the following important intelligence, That his Majesty's frigate Bonetta had arrived at New York from Chesapeak Bay, after a passage of four days, with advice, that General Lord Cornwallis had marched through Carolina, crossed Roanoak, arrived in Virginia, chacing before him Green, Sumpter, and Morgan, and was within fifteen miles of Petersburgh. Arnold, after Princess Anne County had surrendered to him, detached 500 men under Colonel Dundas, of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, to meet Lord Cornwallis.

We are assured, that the bill for a land-tax in Ireland will not be brought on during the existence of the present Parliament, whose dissolution will not take place until their time expires, unless the necessities of the state require decided measures to be carried into execution. In the mean time, another loan, by annuities and lotteries, to raise 300,000 l. is to be proposed to make good the arrears on the establishment.

A letter from Captain Williams, at St Eustatia, to a merchant in Dublin, says, "After the victorious Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan had taken possession of this market of merchandize, which is certainly worth six millions sterling, they ordered a chosen party of soldiers, marines, &c. to hold themselves in readiness for further enterprize; and on the following day nine sail of the line stood for sea. A week elapsed before we received an authentic account of their expedition, and to our great joy we find they have taken the important and rich island of Curacoa."

Extract of an authentic letter from Cork, dated 2d April, 1781, addressed to the Publisher of the EDINBURGH GAZETTE, *and which appeared in that paper last night.*

"The Blackgrove, Captain Thomson, belonging to Messr. Campbells and Thomson of Greenock, arrived at Cove yesterday. She was taken on her passage from Greenock last week, a few leagues from this harbour, bound for Jamaica, by a French privateer of very superior force. Captain Thomson offered five thousand guineas as a ransom for his ship and cargo, which the Frenchman thought proper to refuse, and ordered Captain Thomson, with all his crew, (except the mate and four men) on board the privateer, manning the prize, at same time, with fifteen Frenchmen. A gale of wind fortunately separating the privateer and her prize, the mate and four men belonging to the Blackgrove rose upon the fifteen Frenchmen, retook their vessel, and have brought her safe into Cove.—This extraordinary instance of courage and bravery, we hope, will meet a suitable reward from the underwriters, to whom they must have saved a good many thousands."

Letters from Cork, received this day, confirm the above in every particular, and add, that the few men belonging to the Blagrove, then on board her, watched a favourable opportunity, when the Frenchmen were at dinner, and secured the arms chest, which prevented any effectual resistance from the French.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, April 9.

"On Wednesday last, the Neptune of this place, Willox, for London with salmon, was taken a few miles to the southward, by the Neckar privateer of Dunkirk, Capt. Tourvillier. They took out the crew of the Neptune, leaving the mate and a boy, and put a prize-master and three men on board of her. In the night they parted from the privateer, the wind blowing hard at S. E. and in the morning were near Buchanness. The Frenchmen, not knowing where they were, gave charge of the vessel to the mate, who, being well acquainted with the coast, steered her in between a reef of outlying rocks and the land. In this situation, with a back-going tide, he persuaded his captors that there was no way left to save their lives, but by throwing out a signal for a boat to take them on shore, which being agreed to, the pilot boats from Fraserburgh went out, and brought in the Frenchmen prisoners. The vessel run up to Cromarty bay, where she now lies; and the prisoners arrived here on Saturday last. From them we learn, that the Neckar carries 16 four-pounders, and 84 men; sailed from Havre the 13th of March; has taken five prizes, of which three were ransomed; the others, one a small privateer of 8 guns and 20 men, sent to France.

"Yesterday arrived in the bay, the Cleopatra frigate, from Leith roads.

"On Friday last, a quantity of meal mixed with oats and pease, which was exposed to sale, as pure oatmeal, in the public market of this burgh, was seized by order of the magistrates, who, upon a proof of the mixture, confiscated the meal, and sent it to the poor's hospital."

Extract of a letter from Waterford, April 3.

"Thursday, arrived at Passage, the Vleyt, Echers, from Surinam for Amsterdam, laden with sugar, coffee, indigo, tobacco, cocoa, sarsaparilla, hides, &c. prize to the Good Look-out privateer of Liverpool, and Prince of Orange of Guernsey. It is supposed the ship (which is a very fine one) and cargo, will turn out to be worth near 40,000 l. The Good Look-out mounts only four carriage guns. The prize was bound to Liverpool, but forced in here by contrary winds. On her passage hither she was chaced by a French privateer; and, on Wednesday last, saw a lugger take two vessels off the Saltees. The Good Look-out and Prince of Orange retook a vessel laden with provisions, bound from Cork to Barbadoes, which was lately captured by a French privateer off Cork.

"It is said that a French privateer, of 24 guns, is stationed between Cork and Limerick, for the purpose of intercepting the provision vessels bound from the latter to the former place."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 5.

"Letters were received yesterday in town from Captain Murphy, of the Charming Mary privateer of Dublin, to his owners, which contain the agreeable news of his having taken and brought into Lough Swilly, a rich Dutch merchant ship, from St Eustatia, bound to Amsterdam, computed to be worth 30,000l. The Charming Mary mounts only eight guns.

"The Dutch prize brought into Lough Swilly has upwards of 300 hogsheads of Muscovade sugar on board, besides a quantity of cotton and indigo. One of the owners of the privateer who took her, set off we hear from this city yesterday in order to take charge of her cargo."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 6.

"Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, an express arrived at the Secretary of State's office at the Castle, which left Letterkenny at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, said to have contained a great number of papers, (for the inspection of Government) which were taken on board the Dutch prize brought into Loughswilly, as mentioned in the above letter.

"Private letters from Bourdeaux, Nantz, and St Malo, mention, that the crews of all privateers in these ports were pressed without distinction into the marine, to serve on board the great Channel fleet fitting out at Brest."

Members chosen for the ensuing General Assembly.

LINLITHGOW.—Mr Patrick Bennet at Polmont, Mr John Knox at Slamannan, Mr Thomas Robertson at Dalmeny, Mr Jardine at Bathgate, Cap. Taylor of Queensferry, and Baillie Napier of Linlithgow.

Burgh of QUEENSFERRY.—Bailie Stewart of Queensferry.

The Benefit TICKETS *in the* LOTTERY, *for* 105,000 l. *for the Year* 1781, *drawn before the Managers and Directors thereof, at the Music-Hall, in Fishamble-street, Dublin.*

Monday, March 26. being the First Day. No. 5516, 10 l. (entitled to 100 l. as first drawn.) No. 10,189, 2000 l. No. 14,307, 100 l. No. 10,006, 17652, 50 l. each. No. 3444, 5628, 6670, 7896, 10,162, 10,644, 20 l. each.

Second Day's Drawing. No. 606, (as first drawn) 100 l. No. 15,257, 500 l. No. 14,016, 100 l. No. 1245, 4113, 13,377, 10,882, 11,153, 50 l. each. No. 1018, 12,824, 12,820, 4762, 4748, 10,376, 20 l. each.

Third Day's Drawing. No. 8500, (as first drawn) 100 l. No. 5527, 2000 l. No. 17,727, 50 l. No. 7554, 4840, 14,022, 4292, 11,568, 19,939, 5900, 17,623, 20 l. each.

Fourth Day's Drawing. No. 14,443, (as first drawn) 100 l. No. 15,002, 1000 l. No. 14,354, 4781, 8876, 11,137, 2186, 16,810, 100 l. each. No. 669, 19,213, 50 l. each. No. 4512, 8455, 16,490, 19247, 3086, 7810, 14,000, 1270, 11,198, 352, 5337, 11, 35, 20 l. each.

Fifth Day's Drawing. No. 19,299, (as first drawn) 100 l. No. 2500, 10,000 l. No. 14,062, 1000 l. No. 14,828, 592, 19,213, 50 l. each. No. 423, 16,125, 771, 16,991, 13,423, 9300, 352, 6897, 4170, 11,853, 5935, 20 l. each.

Sixth Day's Drawing. No. 6692, 500 l. No. 1011, 100 l. No. 12,061, 100 l. No. 9728, 7712, 50 l. each. No. 949, 6943, 7844, 9919, 18,300, 18,275, 14,581, 16,690, 1825, 20 l. each.

Seventh Day's Drawing. No. 9858, 500 l. No. 17,963, 8541, 20,670, 100 l. each. No. 8820, 19,033, 10,623, 50 l. each. No. 19,286, 13,171, 10,646, 19,878, 1495, 17,775, 9083, 7394, 559 10,295, 20 l. each.

Eighth Day's Drawing. No. 18,437, 5000 l. No. 20,485, (as first drawn) 500 l. No. 6966, 7308, 100 l. each. No. 17,495, 6076, 151, 3219, 50 l. each. No. 8390, 18,791, 2082, 4774, 10,853, 16,464, 11,635, 19,592, 20 l. each.

Ninth Day's Drawing. No. 10,955, 5000 l. No. 5407, 11,909 17,532, 100 l. each. No. 4536, 11,166, 50 l. each. No. 5844, 6038, 6530, 7942, 8847, 15,002, 17,147, 17,302, 20 l. each.

Tenth Day's Drawing. No. 3333, 16,825, 18,706, 100 l. each. No. 5940, 1627, 6506, 9332, 13,118. 7386, 50 l. each. No. 12,811, 10,826, 19,521, 7596, 4111, 11,776, 9072, 15,793, 12,607, 20 l. each.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

Sailed from Stromness,

March 29. Active Privateer, Scot, of and from Greenock, on a cruize.
Lynx Privateer, Storrie, of and from Whitehaven, ditto
30. Janet and Nellie, smacks, of and from Newburgh, for the Burra fishing.
31. *Remains*,—Hawk Privateer, Currie, of and from Leith.

Sailed from Kirkwall Road,

Thistle Privateer of Dunbar, Hair, upon a cruize.
Remains,—Mary and Betty, Sinclair, for Leith.

Sailed from the Longhope of Walls,

Resolution Privateer, Moodie, of and from Leith, on a cruize.

PASSED THE SOUND;

March 22. Peggy of and from Alloa, Paterson, for Copenhagen,—coals.
Leviathan of and from Dysart, Marshall, for ditto, ditto.
Erskine of and from Alloa, Bonnar, for ditto, ditto.
Duke of Athol of and from Bo-ness, Hart, for ditto, ditto.
23. Europa of and from Dysart, Balfour, for ditto, ditto.

ELSINEUR, March 24. 1781.—Wind N. W.

WALTER WOOD.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

April 4. Sally, Boyd, from Bristol, with goods.
5. Tarleton privateer, Taylor, with a prize, called the Tom Lee, from Baltimore, with tobacco.
Susie, Angus, from Drogheda, with oats.
8. Happy Return, Douglas, from ditto, with oats.
Elisabeth, Blair, from ditto, with oats.
9. Ruby, Ranken, from New York, with tobacco.

SAILED,

4. Betty, Lamont, for Ireland, with meal.
Mary, Black, for Newry, with tobacco.
6. Satisfaction armed ship, on a cruize.
Jessie, M'Kinnon, for Dublin, with coals.
7. William and Betty, Roberts, for Belfast, with coals.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

April 11. Three Brothers, Runciman, from Dunbar, with wheat.
Peggy, Wilson, from Cramond, with iron.
William, Thomson, from Alemouth, with oats.
King Solomon, Rinnes, from Embden, in ballast.
Berwick Merchant, Millar, from Borrowstounness, with goods.

This day is published,

By CHA. ELLIOT, Edinburgh, and T. N. CADDELL, London,

In Octavo,—Price 2 s. sewed,

An Impartial History of Great Britain,

CIVIL AND POLITICAL,

During the two last Years—from the Commencement of the 1779, to the taking of St Eustatia from the Dutch in 1781.

Of C. ELLIOT may be had, just published,

1. THE WORKS of the late ALEX. MONRO, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and late Professor of Medicine and Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. Published by his Son ALEXANDER MONRO, M. D. the present Professor. With an account of the Author, and illustrated with many Copperplates and fine Engravings. In one large volume 4to, price 1 l. 5 s. in boards.
2. C. Elliot's Medical Catalogue for 1781, with the lowest prices affixed.

CHINA, GLASS, AND STAFFORD-SHIRE *STONE WARE.*

THEOPHILUS CHATTERLEY, from Staffordshire, at his wholesale and retail Warehouse, Candlemaker Row, Edinburgh, uses this method to acquaint the Public, That he has now for sale, BY APPOINTMENT, a variety of Goods manufactured by WEDGWOOD and BENTLEY, consisting of

Queen's Cream-coloured Table Services.
Pearl, white, and blue ditto, of different patterns.
Black Egyptian Tea-pots, in sizes.
Terra Cotta Seals in variety.
Ditto Ink Stands, of various forms.
Marble Vases, in sets.
MORTARS of a late invention.

And a variety of other Articles of their Manufactory.

He cannot presume to suppose, that the Gentry in this country are strangers to the reputation WEDGWOOD and BENTLEY have established, by the superior workmanship and quality of their goods; but as their Mortars are of a late invention, and being peculiarly calculated for the purpose of Chymical experiments, the use of Apothecaries, and the Kitchen, he begs leave to recite their properties.

The properties of these Mortars, compared with those of Marble, are as follow:

Wedgwood and Bentley's Mortars	*Marble Mortars*
Resist the action of fire, and the strongest acids, so that they will not become rough, nor wear into holes, but may be readily and perfectly cleaned, after being used for any mixture whatever.	Are calcinable by fire, and dissolve by acids, which soon make them rough and full of holes, so as to prevent the cleaning of them perfectly; and it must be evident, that a portion of marble will be incorporated with every mixture made up in them wherein acids are employed.
They receive no injury from friction.	They wear away very fast by friction; and some portion of the marble must therefore mix with hard substances.
They do not imbibe oil, or any other mixture.	They imbibe oil; and therefore whatever follows oily substances in these mortars must partake of their taste and smell, however disagreeable or contrary in nature or properties to such following substances.
They are of a flint-like hardness, and strike fire with steel.	Marble is soft, compared to flint, or the substance of WEDGWOOD and BENTLEY's Mortars, and will not strike fire with steel.

The late arrival of different vessels have also furnished him with an additional assortment of FOREIGN and BRITISH CHINA, a great variety of Plain and Cut GLASSES, and the largest supply of STAFFORDSHIRE STONE-WARE ever exposed to sale in this place, which he continues to sell at the cheapest rates.

He embraces this opertunity of offering his sincere thanks to the Public for favours already experienced, and hopes his future endeavours to procure goods of the newest patterns and best quality, will recommend him to a continuance of their countenance. Country Merchants who have not yet honoured him with their commands, will find their advantage in dealing with him, having goods calculated for country sale, and a greater variety than they will meet with in this place, and sells cheap for ready money.

N. B. He serves Town and Country Merchants with Cut and Plain Glasses, as cheap as at the Manufactory.

TO be SET for one year, and may be entered to immediately, or at Whitsunday next, furnished or unfurnished,

That HOUSE on the Farm of Gilmerton-Grange, lately possessed by Peter Hunter, consisting of a kitchen and bed-room, milk-pantry, and two closets, in the ground storey; a dining-room, bed-room, and two closets, with several presses, in the upper storey.

Any person inclining to take the above House, may also have a large Garden, of about one acre of ground, well stocked with fruit-trees, or part thereof. They may also be provided with a cow's grass in the parks adjacent to the house.

This house is pleasantly situated on the Newcastle road, adjoining to the policy of Melvil, within four miles of Edinburgh and two of Dalkeith.

The servants at the house will show the premisses; and for particulars enquire at William Hunter farmer, at Gilmerton.

By order of the Sheriff Depute of Elgin and Nairn Shires.

INTIMATION is hereby made to the Commiſſioners of Supply of theſe reſpective counties, That Monday the 30th of April current is appointed by the Land-tax Act for their firſt meeting, to chuſe their Collectors and Clerks of Supply; and it is hoped the Gentlemen will attend, as they will alſo have under their conſideration to make a proper application for having the mail from Edinburgh duly forwarded from Banff on its arrival there every Wedneſday and Friday night, to Cullen, about half way betwixt Aberdeen and Inverneſs, ſo as to meet the poſt going ſouth there, inſtead of lying dead at Banff for eight or ten hours each of theſe nights, to the great loſs of the northern counties, and equal reproach of the public police.

THO. GILZEAN, Sh. Clk. Sub.

SHEEP FARM TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup on Tueſday the 24th April inſt. within the houſe of George Craig merchant in Galaſhiels, that large and extenſive Sheep Farm of WINDYDOORS, as preſently poſſeſſed by John Dickſon. The entry to commence at Whitſunday next.

The roup to begin at twelve o'clock.

THE ENTERPRIZE CUTTER,

CAPTAIN JOHN WATSON, COMMANDER,

Now getting a thorough repair in the dry dock, at Leith, will be ready to ſail, on a cruize againſt the enemies of Great Britain, particularly the Dutch, in about ten days hence. Able Seamen and Landmen wiſhing to make their fortunes, have now a great chance, by applying to Captain Watſon, on board ſaid veſſel. No expence is ſpared in fitting out the Enterprize in a comp'ete and warlike manner; and it is well known ſhe is one of the faſteſt ſailing cutters ever ſailed from Leith.

The ſeaſon of the year and every thing elſe being ſo favourable, it is expected thoſe of an enterpriſing ſpirit will not loſe this good opportunity, but make immediate application as above.

A perſon underſtanding the Dutch language will meet with encouragement by applying as above.

At London for Borrowſtounneſs, *with Convoy*,

THE ENDEAVOUR,

THOMAS PADON Maſter,

Is now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for Glaſgow, Greenock, Paiſley, &c. and all places adjacent, will ſail with the firſt convoy, and takes in goods till the 20th April.

Letters on buſineſs, directed to the Maſter, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, No. 1. Swithing's Alley will be properly attended to.

ESTATE OF ROSSIE AND CRAIG.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th day of July 1781, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of ROSSIE and CRAIG, with the Ferry of FERRYDEN, the Iſland of INCHBRYACK, and the SALMON-FISHINGS on the river South Eſk, and on the ſea-ſhore belonging thereto.

This eſtate lies along the ſouth ſide of the ſaid river, oppoſite to the town of Montroſe, and extends from the mouth of the river about four miles weſtward, deriving much beauty and many advantages from its vicinity to the river, to the town and harbour of Montroſe, and to lime quarries of good quality.

It conſiſts of about 2000 or 2500 Engliſh acres, divided into farms of various extent, and ſubdivided into fields from 7 to 15 acres, with thriving thorn and whin hedges, all in general well watered; and there is around the houſe of Roſſie about 140 acres remarkably well laid down in graſs, ſome of it very old, to which a purchaſer can have immediate acceſs. When the Common of Roſſie is divided, this eſtate will be entitled to ſeveral hundred acres as its ſhare of that improveable muir. The farm-houſes and offices are well built, in excellent repair, and moſtly covered with ſlate.

The free yearly rent of the land-eſtate, excluſive of the Salmon Fiſhings, but including mill, ferry, and houſe-rent, and the price of 313 bolls, 3 firlots meal and bear, computed at 10 s. per boll, is about 1548 l.

The Salmon-fiſhings are at preſent in the heritor's own hand; but, the rent of the river fiſhing, when laſt ſet, was 222 l. Sterling per annum, excluſive of an extenſive fiſhing on the ſea-ſhore, lately acquired, and never yet properly tried; ſo that the whole, including the annal, may be eſtimated at about 247 l.

The land rent is only about 13 s. per Scots acre overhead, and the manſion-houſes of Roſſie and Craig, the gardens of Roſſie, a large pigeon-houſe, and 160 acres of thriving plantations are not rentalled.—There is alſo full-grown aſh, and other timber trees fit for cutting, of conſiderable value.

The whole eſtate (except a part of the Salmon-fiſhings) holds blench of the Crown, and being valued in the ceſs-books at 2100 l. Scots, entitles the proprietor to make five freehold qualifications in the county of Forfar.

The tithes are valued and held under a leaſe from the New College of St Andrews, for payment of a ſmall tack-duty; and above ſixty years of the leaſe are yet to run.

There is a very good large manſion-houſe at Roſſie, with all ſorts of offices and out-houſes in proper repair; and the garden and policy is very extenſive, and has great command of water applied both to uſe and pleaſure.

The old manſion-houſe at Craig, with very little repair, might be made a moſt commodious reſidence, having gardens of conſiderable extent, ſurrounded with fruit-walls and full-grown trees; and the gardens, both here and at Roſſie, are well ſtocked with fruit-trees of the beſt kinds.

There is a commodious houſe at Ferryden, and a large fiſhing village of well-built houſes, for about fifty families, with a tavern, and good accommodation for malting and ſtabling; and there are other ſmaller villages upon the eſtate, which, from the advantage of ſituation, are daily encreaſing.

The poſt-road paſſes through the eſtate, and the roads to the manſion-houſes and to the different farms are in exceeding good repair.

The large baſon, formed by the ſea, to the weſtward of the town and harbour of Montroſe, being ſeen from both the houſes of Craig and Roſſie, adds to the beauty of their ſituation, which alſo commands the view of a rich, extenſive, and populous country.

This eſtate will be expoſed together, or in the following lots, viz.

Lot I. The Barony of ROSSIE, comprehending the Manſion-houſe, Gardens, Parks, and Policy of Roſſie, the Eaſt and Weſt Mains, the lands of Weſtertown, Monboy, Kinnoul, Hilsfauld, Forreſter's Croft, Geightlyburn, Balſtute, and Baldovirden, the Mills and Mill-lands of Roſſie and Hollmill, and all that part of the lands of Balgove, lying weſt of the old avenue to the church and Barthills-field down to the brick-kilns and full ſea bay, amounting altogether to about 1500 Scots acres; and paying about 1100 l. per annum of yearly free-rent.

Lot II. The Barony of CRAIG, comprehending the Houſe and Gardens of Craig, and the farm called Barns of Craig, and that part of the lands of Balgove, lying eaſt of the line above mentioned; alſo the lands and village of Ferryden, and the lands of Highholm; and whole other lands lying eaſt of the Barns of Craig, with the iſland of Inchbryock, houſes on the water ſide, and the whole ſalmon-fiſhings in the river and along the ſea-ſhore, which, including the harbour-dues, the muſſle-ſcalp, and a reaſonable value for the fiſhings, may be eſtimated altogether, at a clear rent of about 700 l. per annum.

Thomas Scott, writer to the ſignet, will ſhow the progreſs of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of ſale; and for further particulars apply to Alexander Farquharſon, accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed HUGH JOHNSTON Maſon in Edinburgh, are deſired to meet in the houſe of John Gordon vintner, Anchor Cloſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday next, the 17th April 1781, at four o'clock afternoon, in order to conſider the ſtate of his affairs, and the payment of his debts.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Creditors of ROBERT WATSON Elder, and JAMES WATSON younger, of Rhynd, are requeſted immediately to lodge notes of their debts, with oaths of verity thereon, with Patrick Duncan jun. writer in Perth, or Thomas Scott clerk to the ſignet, and that on or before the 10th day of June next, in order that a correct ſtate of their affairs may be known, and a ſcheme of diviſion prepared betwixt and the term of Martinmas next, when the whole price of the eſtate falls due.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the deceaſed DANIEL CRAWFORD, late merchant in Greenock, are deſired to call for payment of the ſecond Dividend recovered out of the ſubjects of the defunct, from Mr Hugh Crawford writer in Greenock, who has orders from the truſtees to pay the ſame.

Greenock, 2d April 1781.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of FREDRICK DEDRICKSON.

THE Truſtees for the Crediters of FREDRICK DEDRICKSON, late merchant in Dundee, are to divide the funds in their hands at the term of Whitſunday next: They therefore requeſt the creditors will, within the ſpace of 30 days, lodge exact notes of their debts, and affidavits on the verity thereof, with Thomas Mawer writer in Dundee, ſo as they may be ranked upon ſaid funds. With certification, that ſuch as fail to comply, will be cut out of any ſhare of the fund of diviſion.

11th April 1781.

DUNBAR FLY,

FOR FOUR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE EDINBURGH and DUNBAR FLY will ſet out from Mrs Wardrope's and John Colſton's at the Croſs Well, Edinburgh, on Thurſday next, being the 12th current, preciſely at nine o'clock in the morning; and from Mr Lorimer's, at Dunbar, the ſame day, at three o'clock afternoon, and continue ſo every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Each paſſenger to pay Five Shillings Sterling, and be allowed one ſtone of luggage. All above to pay 6 d. per ſtone weight.

Uptake paſſengers to pay two-pence halfpenny per mile.

NEW STAGE FLY COACH,

Betwixt EDINBURGH and DUNDEE,

By Kinghorn and Cupar in Fife.

BEGINS upon Wedneſday the 11th of April curt. and continues to run three times from Kinghorn, and three times from the Water-ſide of Dundee, every week, ſo as to keep the time of tide on the frith of Forth and Tay.

Sets out from William Skinner's, at the ſign of the Ship in Kinghorn, and from John Hay's, at Newport, Dundee Water-ſide,—changes for freſh horſes at Pitleſſie, about half way.

Tickets given out by Duncan M'Farlane, at the ſign of the White Hart, foot of the Pleaſance, Edinburgh; William Skinner, at the ſign of the Ship, Kinghorn; Mr Gordon inn-keeper in Dundee; Bartholomew Cockburn, Cupar in Fife; and John Hay, at Newport, Dundee Water-ſide.

The tickets given out at Edinburgh for Dundee, muſt be applied for 24 hours before the time of ſetting out at Kinghorn.

Tickets 6 s. 6 d. each ſeat. Uptake paſſengers to pay 4 d. per mile. Each paſſenger to be allowed 14 lib. of luggage, and all above that to pay 1 d. per lib

N. B. The Fly will always ſet off at the time of high water.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Martinmas firſt,

THE Manſion-houſe, Garden, and Offices of PIERSHILL,

and PARK belonging thereto, conſiſting of about 8 acres of land, as the ſame are preſently poſſeſſed by Lord Elliock, the proprietor; and alſo the feu-duty payable out of the lands of Three Steps, originally a part of the lands of Pierſhill; and likewiſe theſe two Incloſures called the *Cow Park*, lying immediately adjacent to the lands of Pierſhill, conſiſting of 22 acres and upwards.

The houſe and offices are in good repair, and the incloſures are all new, and very ſufficient, having been built at a conſiderable expence

The lands lie about a mile from the city of Edinburgh, on the great road leading to Muſkilburgh.

For further particulars application may be made to Mr David Anderſon writer to the ſignet.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third ſhop below the head of the Fleſh-Market Cloſe,

RETURNS his moſt ſincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can aſſure them, it ſhall be his ſtudy to pay ſuch attention to buſineſs, that he is hopefull will make his dealing mutual, having at preſent a very large and good aſſortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and ſo moderate in prices, that he can venture to ſay, none has been offered to ſale for ſome time paſt more worthy the attention of the public; which are now ſelling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.			per gal.
	s.	d		s. d.
Beſt Bohea, at	3	0	Old Jamaica Double Rum at	11 0
Congo,	5	0	Single ditto,	6 0
Fineſt ditto,	5	6	Coniac Brandy,	12 0
Fine Souchong,	6	6	Good Brandy,	7 0
Very beſt ditto,	7	0	—— Brandy,	5 6
Hyſon,	10	6	Fine Holland Gin,	7 0
Superfine ditto,	13	0	Good ditto,	5 6
All Dutch weight.			Good proof Whiſky,	3 6
			Whiſky	3 0

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the loweſt prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whiſky, and all other kinds of Britiſh Spirits, are ſold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the loweſt prices, and beſt qualities.

EXCISE-OFFICE, Edinburgh, April 9. 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE,

THERE will be expoſed to SALE, by public Auction, in the Exciſe Office in EDINBURGH, on FRIDAY Next, the 13th of April inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several Parcels of FOREIGN BRANDY, RUM, AQUAVITÆ, TEA, COFFEE-BERRIES, and SOAP, with the MATERIALS of a great number of SMALL STILLS, and UTENSILS for Diſtillation, condemned before the Juſtices of the Peace.

The conditions of ſale and goods may be ſeen in the Exciſe Warehouſe in Edinburgh, on the day preceding, and morning of the day of ſale; and the ſpirits, tea, and coffee, will be allotted and put up to ſale in ſmall quantities, for the better accommodation of ſuch dealers, as well as private perſons, who incline to become purchaſers.

TOLLS IN PEEBLES-SHIRE

TO LET,

THAT upon Monday the 30th of April current, the Toll-duties levied at the turnpike-gates at Nether Fala, Edmeſton, Horſburgh Caſtle, Cardrona-bank, and the Weſt-gate of Niedpath, in the ſhire of Peebles, are to be LET by public roup, within the Court-houſe of Peebles, at one o'clock afternoon.

The entry to the enſuing ſaid tolls to commence upon the 15th of May next, and to continue for one or more years, as ſhall be determined before ſetting them up to roup.

By order of the Truſtees,

JOHN ROBERTSON, Clerk.

TO be LET, for ſuch a term of years as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday next as to the houſes, graſs, and fallow land, at Michaelmas next as to the arable lands,

The Farm of TYNEFIELD, in the pariſh of

Dunbar, and county of Haddington, conſiſting of 230 acres or thereby, moſtly arable. There is a new enſtead of houſes and offices lately built on the farm, which lies within three miles of Dunbar, and ſeven miles of Haddington, upon the great turnpike-road leading to Edinburgh, and is within four miles of ſeveral draw-kilns, where plenty of lime is to be had, and has the advantage of ſea-ware.

For particulars, enquire at Mr Thomas Tod writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Alexander Sawers writer in Dunbar.

A FARM IN MID LOTHIAN TO LET,

For nineteen years.

TO be LET, by public roup, within the houſe of Alexander Goodlet vintner in Mid-Calder, on Thurſday the 26th day of April current, and entered to at Martinmas next,

The Farm of WHITEHILL, conſiſting of about fifty acres, (part of the eſtate of Bonnington) lying in the united pariſhes of Kirknewton and Eaſt Calder, about nine miles from Edinburgh, oppoſite to the foot of the entry to the houſe of Bonnington, bounded on the north by the great road leading from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, by Mid-Calder. The farm will be firſt expoſed for a graſſum, the perſon who offers the higheſt to be preferred, and to pay the old rent; and if no perſon offer the upſet graſſum, then the farm will be expoſed at a fixed rent.

Likewiſe, the DWELLING-HOUSE in the village of Bonnington, and ſmall piece of ground thereto belonging, preſently poſſeſſed by John Dow ſhoemaker, will be let for nineteen years.

The roup to begin at twelve o'clock mid-day. Any perſon wiſhing to be informed as to particulars betwixt and the day of roup, may apply to Mr William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Mr Edward Young Solicitor at Law there. The baron-officer at the houſe of Bonnington will ſhew the farm.

Not to be repeated.

FARMS TO SET.

To be SET in Tack for a term of years, and may be entered to at Whitſunday firſt or Martinmas next,

THE Farm of MAINS of POWHOUSE, containing about ninety-three Engliſh acres, all incloſed, and moſtly ſubdivided, with thriving young hedges.—There is a good houſe and convenient offices on the Farm, lately built; and the ground is in good order from fallows and liming, having been for ſome time paſt in the hands of the proprietor.

As the farm lies only a little way off the poſt-road from Falkirk to Stirling, and near the cattle-markets, it would be very fit for a grazing farm:——It is ſurrounded by ſtreams of water, and divided by a mill-dam, and other Water-courſes, ſo that water can be conducted into almoſt every incloſure of the farm.

Robert Gilleſpie at Plean-Mill, near by the farm, will ſhow the grounds; and offers of rent, in writing, may be tranſmitted to John Ogilvie, at Dunmore Park, by Flakirk, who will ſet the poſſeſſion.

ALSO another FARM, a ſhort diſtance from the above, will be let to enter to immediately, containing about ſeventy-five acres moſtly kerſe ground, and newly incloſed:—Is likewiſe in very good order from fallows and liming, and exceedingly well watered.—Apply as above.

N. B. Both of theſe farms would be very ſuitable for erecting a diſtillery: And good tenants may depend upon ſuitable encouragement.

SALE OF LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, the Eſtate of CAMNO; alſo, the Lands of DYKETON and BROOMENDS, either together or ſeparately. Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Meigle, and county of Perth, are of an excellent ſoil, properly incloſed and divided by ditches, hedges, and rows of trees, all in good order, ſituated in the moſt beautiful and centrical part of Strathmore, juſt by the village of Meigle, about eight miles diſtant from Dundee, and two from Cupar Angus, which is a market town.

There is a convenient ſmall manſion-houſe on Camno, with a garden, and the proprietor is entitled to vote for a member of Parliament. The whole farms on the premiſſes have good ſteadings of houſes built within theſe few years. The free rent of Camno is 204 l. and of Dyketon and Broomend 66 l.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply to the proprietor at Arthurſtone.

TO be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 5th day of July 1781, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven afternoon,

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, lying in the united pariſhes of Cloſeburn and Dalgarna, and ſhire of Dumfries, with the right of patronage of the ſaid united pariſhes.

II. The Lands and Eſtate of CAPENOCH, lying in the pariſh of Keir and ſhire aforeſaid.

The Barony of Cloſeburn conſiſts of 9360 acres, or thereby; and the free-rent, after deduction of all public burdens, is about 1740 l. Sterling, excluſive of the lime-quarries and ſalmon-fiſhing.

There are Woods upon this eſtate to the extent of 270 acres, or thereby, whereof about 180 is moſtly oak, one-half twenty years old, the other lately cut, about fifty is fir and other timber near and round the manſion-houſe, 50 years old; and about forty is a thriving plantation of young firs on the farms of Campel and Lakehead.

The farm of Cloſeburn Mains is completely incloſed and ſub-divided, and ſome of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to graſs, and are in great heart; and a conſiderable part of the remaining eſtate is incloſed and parcelled out into ſmall farms, and provided with neat farm houſes and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a moſt flouriſhing condition, which, beſides being a noble fund for improving the eſtate, has, for a number of years paſt, yielded ſeveral hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The eſtate has right of Salmon-fiſhing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the ſouth. It has alſo great plenty of moſs; and the whole is well ſheltered and watered.

It is ſituated about ten meaſured miles from the market-town and thirteen from the port of Dumfries, where there is a conſtant demand for grain, both for home conſumption and export; alſo a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the ſame diſtance from Sanquhar, from which coal can be got at a reaſonable rate, and only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all ſorts of coarſe cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glaſgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, paſs through this eſtate, for upwards of three miles.

Theſe advantages, in point of ſituation and intercourſe, afford the tenants an opportunity of getting the very beſt prices for the product of their farms.

The barony of Cloſeburn ſtands rated in the ceſs-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of ſubjects for payment of ſmall feu-duties. The proprietor has right to the tithes.

The eſtate of Capenoch holds of a ſubject, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood twenty years old. Part of theſe lands are at preſent in the proprietor's own hand, but the free rent of the whole, when laſt ſet, was 231 l. 3s. 6d. ſter. The arable part of this eſtate has almoſt all been limed within theſe three years, and the paſture ground is reckoned one of the beſt ſheep walks in Nithſdale. The lands of Byreholm, part of Capenoch, has lately been incloſed and divided into ſmall farms, and good houſes built on them.

William Campbell writer to the ſignet will ſhew the title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leaſes, plans of the eſtate, and conditions of ſale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be ſeen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, the factor on the eſtate, who will alſo ſhew the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharſon accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reaſonable time to pay the price.

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